ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF NEW MEXICO1

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ABSTRACT

Fifteen new collections of plants are reported for New Mexico: Rapistrum rugosum, Sisymbrium loeselii, Chamaesyce abramsiana, Bouteloua eludens, Catabrosa aquatica, Deschampsia danthonioides, Digitaria ciliaris, Hilaria swallenii, Hordeum arizonicum, Hordeum distichum, Muhlenbergia arizonica, Poa alpina, Tridens eragrostoides, Phalaris minor and Vulpia bromoides.

KEY WORDS: Floristics, New Mexico.

CRUCIFERAE (BRASSICACEAE)

Rapistrum rugosum (Linnaeus) Allioni: Eddy Co: newly planted alfalfa field adjacent to hwy 31, approximately 5 miles east of jct of hwys 31 and 285, on Lloyd Stevens farm, large dense stand, 3000 ft, April 1989, D. Leisner s.n. (NMCR). A native of Eurasia, this species is a sporadic adventive in the United States (Correll & Johnston 1970).

Sisymbrium loeselii Linnaeus: Taos Co: along hwy 3 between Placitas and Taos, weedy roadside community, forming a dense stand, 22 June 1988, Allred 4737 (NMCR). Previously known from Colorado, Montana, the northern Plains States and occasionally adventive in the eastern United States (Great Plains Flora Association 1986).

EUPHORBIACEAE

Chamaesyce abramsiana (L. Wheeler) Burch: Luna Co: disturbed sandy, gravely soil along hwy 26, just south of Cooke's Range, T22S R8W Sec 25 SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, 4420 ft, 2 Oct 1987, Columbus 1875 1/2 (NMCR). Previously

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reported from Sonoran Desert regions of Arizona, southeastern California and northwestern México (Munz 1974).

GRAMINEAE (POACEAE)

Bouteloua eludens Griffiths: Hidalgo Co: Guadalupe Canyon, about 1 mile east of Arizona state line, T34S R22W Sec 11, juniper/oak scrubland with Juniperus erythrocarpa, Krameria parvifolia, Erioneuron pulchellum, Hilaria belangeri, Bouteloua eriopoda and Tridens muticus, loose, gravely soil, about 5000 ft, 29 August 1986, Allred 4233 (NMCR). Previously known from southern Arizona and northern Sonora, México (Gould 1951). Easily distinguished from other New Mexico species by its silvery pilose glumes and triangular shaped spikelet clusters.

Catabrosa aquatica (Linnaeus) Beauvois: Colfax Co.: Black Lake, near the lake, around springs, on NW facing slope, above Little Coyote Creek, east of Hwy 38, low end of valley in Festuca idahoensis grassland surrounded by mixed conifer forest, east slope of the Sangre de Cristo Range, 8530 ft, 14 July 1986, R. Soreng 3049-135 (NMCR). Previously known in North America from Canada and the western, mostly mountainous, United States. Although reported for New Mexico by Holmgren & Holmgren (1977) and Martin & Hutchins (1980), there were no literature reports nor specimens known confirming this. This collection represents the first verified and documented collection of this species from New Mexico.

Deschampsia danthonioides (Trinius) Bentham: Torrance Co: McIntosh, weed in sod farm, 6500 ft, 4 June 1986, R. Lee s.n. (NMCR). Previously known from scattered localities in much of western North America (Arnow 1987). The only other species of Deschampsia known from New Mexico is D. caespitosa (Linnaeus) Beauvois.

Digitaria ciliaris (Retzius) Koeler: Chaves Co: Roswell, 4000 ft, 23 Sep 1938, R. Duvall 1815 (NMCR). Doña Ana Co.: on campus of New Mexico State University, 3900 ft, 10 Oct 1935, K.W. Parker 645 (NMCR). A weed of temperate and tropical regions of the world, but not previously reported in the literature for New Mexico (Webster 1988).

Hilaria swallenii Cory: Luna Co: Cooke's Range, on north facing slope overlooking Cooke's Canyon, T21S R8W Sec 27, semi-desert savannah with Juniperus erythrocarpa, Dalea brachystachys, Muhlenbergia arenicola and Acalypha neomexicana, rocky soil, 5000 ft, 10 October 1987, Columbus 1921 (NMCR). Previously known from western Texas and northern México (Cory 1948). Similar to Hilaria belangeri, which also occurs on Cooke's Range.

Hordeum arizonicum Covas: Doña Ana Co: along hwy 85, about 1 mile south of Radium Springs and 0.5 mile west of the Rio Grande, disturbed road-side flora with Hordeum murinum subsp. glaucum, Aristida purpurea and Tessaria sericea, gravely ground, 3900 ft, April 1988, R. Kochevar 29 (NMCR).

Doña Ana Co: field at 1600 W. Hadley Street, disturbed weedy site with Hordeum murinum subsp. glaucum, clay soil, April 1988, R. Hallford 9 (NMCR). Previously known conclusively from Arizona and California, and reported from Baja Califórnia, México (Baum & Bailey 1988). Similar to the wide ranging Hordeum pusillum, which flowers slightly later in southern New Mexico. In our plants of Hordeum arizonicum, the glumes of the central spikelet are subsetaceous, but the inner glumes of the lateral spikelets are definitely dilated.

Hordeum distichum Linnaeus: Doña Ana Co: waif from cultivation, about 0.5 mile south of Mesilla Dam in field on western bank of the Rio Grande, with Avena fatua var. sativa, sandy soil, 3900 ft, 13 April 1987, R. Vega 17 (NMCR). Cultivated as a cereal grain (two rowed barley) in many parts of the world and undoubtedly at various times and places in New Mexico, but not heretofore reported in the literature for New Mexico. Although perhaps more accurately considered only a variant of Hordeum vulgare (Baum 1983), it seems desirable to document the occurrence of this entity as a member of the adventive flora of New Mexico.

Muhlenbergia arizonica Scribner: Hidalgo Co: Everhart Ranch turnoff, T29S R15W Sec 21, 4360 ft, 6 Nov 1976, T. Heiner 19 (SNM). Hidalgo Co: Peloncillo Mts, Skeleton Canyon, Coronado National Forest, about 1/4 mile east of Arizona state line, T31S R22W Sec 23, rocky uplands in Acacia/Bouteloua grassland community, 4800 ft, very thick stand in soil filled basin, 15 Sep 1989, Allred 5013 (NMCR). There is another collection from Hidalgo Co (Hachita Valley) at SNM. Previously known from southern Arizona and northwestern México (Gould 1951). Similar to Muhlenbergia torreyi, but with flat or folded, stiffer blades and awnless glumes.

Phalaris minor Retzius: Doña Ana Co: along hwy 28 south of Mesquite at edge of cultivated field, T25S R2E Sec 1, growing with Phalaris caroliniana, loamy soil, 20 April 1988, J.A. Castello 26 (NMCR). Introduced from the Mediterranean region and known from widely scattered localities in the United States and México (Anderson 1961).

Poa alpina Linnaeus: Taos Co: Sangre de Cristo Mts, headwaters of branch of Jarocito Creek, 36° 58′ 05″ N, 105° 20′ 30″ W, moist Deschampsia meadow, 12120 ft, 14 Aug 1982, R.S. Peterson 82-320 (NMC). Martin & Hutchins (1980) and Bernard & Potter (1984) reported the occurrence of Poa alpina for New Mexico, but no authenticated specimens were known from the state's herbaria and both Soreng (1985) and Allred, et al. (1986) omitted this species as being verifiably present in New Mexico. The collection cited here is the first confirmed specimen of Poa alpina from the state.

Tridens eragrostoides (Vasey & Scribner) Nash: Luna Co: Koenig Ranch allotment near abandoned ranch, T27S R8W Sec 23 (also seen in T27S R7W Sec 16), with Atriplex canescens, Gutierrezia sarothrae, Prosopis glandulosa, Hilaria mutica, loamy clay, 1 Aug 1986, L. Bevacqua s.n. (NMC). Previously reported from Texas, Arizona, Florida, northern México and Cuba (Gould

1975). This collection is of rather young plants that are apparently flowering the first season. The species is reported as being perennial.

Vulpia bromoides (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray: Sandoval Co: Bandelier National Monument, Frijolito Rim Trail, 2.5 miles south of Frijolito Ruin, piñon/juniper mesa land, 15 May 1983, R.A. Salazar 6 (NMCR). Previously known from scattered localities in the United States, especially on the west coast, and including nearby Texas and Arizona (Lonard & Gould 1974).

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